

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1820.

No. 16.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT,  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

DAVID PRICE,  
COPPER-SMITH.

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

Strong Copper Sheets and  
Bottoms,

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of STILLS, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1820.

15-6w

A New Seminary.

THE seminary lately established on Mrs. Jane Burroughs's land, in the county of Orange, and state of North Carolina, is now in full operation, under the superintendence of A. Davey. The course of studies in this seminary is so arranged as to render it preparatory to the university. Elocution, correct pronunciation according to the rules of prosody, scanning and the derivation and composition of words will receive particular attention. Due regard will also be paid to those just beginning their education, and every exertion used to stimulate them to emulation. The moral conduct and good deportment of the pupils will receive special attention. The situation of this place is quite healthy, and affords the best of water, and is in a very respectable neighbourhood. Those wishing to encourage this seminary, can have board in respectable families for fifteen dollars per quarter. The terms of tuition will be as usual. The sessions and vacations will be regulated by the trustees of said seminary.

Ashbourn Davey.

May 17.

15-3

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 28th of March last, a negro man named JIM, about forty years of age, near six feet high, light complexion, bow-legged, and very likely, had some what of an impediment in his speech, and is a very good shoemaker. Jim had no cause for going off except for striking his overseer, for which he expected correction. The above will be given by me for the delivery of said Jim, if caught in Orange county, or forty if taken without the county and delivered to me.

Wm. Cain, Sen.

Hillsborough, May 10, 1820.

15-7t

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in April, 1819, a negro man by the name of BOB, about twenty-seven years old, five feet six inches high, a black curly looking fellow, with two of his under fore teeth out, two bald spots on his head, and a scar on his brow. Any person who shall take up the said negro and put him in jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

Moses H. Bonner.

Granville County, on New Laurel Creek, May 16, 1820.

15-3w

Military Pensioners.

FUNDS for the payment of the United States pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th March, 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand.

April 28.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors, &c. of James Whitteled, deceased, vs. Joseph Dickey & Chesley F. Fawcett.

In Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Dickey, is beyond the limits of the state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for four weeks successively, that the said Joseph Dickey appear here within the three first days of the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough on the third Monday in September next, and answer the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte and decreed accordingly.

James Webb, c. M.

April 26, 1820.

13-34w

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING  
SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, calicoes, bombazetta, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

viz.

Saddle-trees, hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bits, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogheads of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hoghead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10.

14-tf

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of James Jeffers, one of the partners in the late firm of James Jeffers & Co., the surviving partners of said firm will exp. se at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, in the town of Hillsborough,

All the Stock and Work on hand belonging to said firm, consisting of a large quantity of stills, a quantity of sheet copper, lead, pewter, tin ware, tea kettles, scrap and old copper, one Jersey wagon, &c. Terms of sale, twelve months credit by giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Josiah Turner, and  
James S. Smith.

May 6.

14-ts

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON,  
HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brane of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. The situation of this place is quite healthy, and affords the best of water, and is in a very respectable neighbourhood. Those wishing to encourage this seminary, can have board in respectable families for fifteen dollars per quarter. The terms of tuition will be as usual. The sessions and vacations will be regulated by the trustees of said seminary.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820.

tf-10

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, the eastern half of Lot No. 15, in said town, the property of Elizabeth Dickey, or so much thereof as will pay the town tax, due thereon, for the year 1819, and the costs of sale.

By order of the board of commissioners.

Joseph A. Woods,  
Clerk.

April 11, 1820.

LOST

ON my way from Orange county, on the 18th instant, a note on Richard Ash, for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and some cents, payable three months after the 23d December 1818, to bear interest from the date, with a credit on the same about the 17th of this instant for sixty dollars. I forewarn all persons from trading for the said note, or the said Richard Ash from paying the same to any person but myself, as I have never traded or negotiated the said note in any manner.

Samuel Pittard, Jun.

Person County, April 22.

13-3w

The celebrated Horse  
OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchinson's, esq; on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the state of Virginia, was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mousetrap.

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1820.

4-6m

50 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and bore off my watch and establishment; it is a gold watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 1452; two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the thief.

William H. Whitted.

Hillsborough, April 3.

9-3w

Five Dollars Reward.

BAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of March last, a Negro man, named ISAAC, about twenty-two years of age, yellow complexioned, five feet six or eight inches high, two of his under fore teeth out. Had on when he went away, a round-about homespun coat and homespun woolen pantaloons. The above reward will be given, if taken up in this county, or ten dollars if out of the county, or confined in any jail, and all expenses paid.

Alex. Borland.

Orange County, April 28.

13-33

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. my negro fellow, named BOB, had on when he went away, a pair of white homespun trousers, a swansdown jacket, and a round jacket of brown woolen cloth, a country made wool hat, and likewise a blue great coat; he has taken other clothes with him and will probably change his dress. Bob is about 40 or 45 years of age, and about five feet five or six inches high, and very plausible in his discourse. The said negro was brought from Maryland about 22 or 23 years ago, and it is supposed will make for that place. Any person apprehending the above slave, within the limits of the state, shall be entitled to 25 dollars reward, or without the state, the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid. The above negro being very talkative and plausible, he will no doubt endeavour to pass as free, and make people believe such, and no doubt will endeavour his best to obtain a free pass.

Jacob Bates.

March 26.

A26 12-3t

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE  
PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES  
OF THE  
Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

BOOK AND JOB  
PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The following message was yesterday transmitted to both houses of congress, by the president of the United States.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress a correspondence which has taken place between the secretary of state and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 23d February, 1819.

After the failure of his catholic majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorised to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it, to the United States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of citizens of the United States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their government, and to obtain new stipulations, against those alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand, were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromising the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigor, that neutrality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain, nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favor of either party, against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United States shall abandon the right to recognize the revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgment it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honor, and even to the independence, of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that his catholic majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which this government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted, for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively, with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and improper a condition.

Had the minister of Spain offered an unqualified pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the senate for their advice and consent, rather than to resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary, he declares explicitly that the refusal of this government to relinquish the right of judging and acting for itself hereafter, according to circumstances, in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common to all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such engagement. He thinks that his sovereign will be induced, by his communications, to ratify the treaty; but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it. He admits that the other objections are essentially removed, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification, provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result, therefore, is, that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the considerations which led to its adoption, and the conditions which it contains, but on a new article unconnected with it, respecting which a new negotiation must

be opened, of indefinite duration, and doubtful issue.

Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this minister sailed. But it is known, that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt, in its intercourse with other nations. The minister of Spain has essentially declared his inability to act in consequence of that change. With him, however, under his present powers, nothing could be done. The attitude of the United States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights, their interest, and honor, without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory, which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long since sustained by our citizens; but still nothing could be settled definitively, without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favor. But they have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by forbearance. Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterised the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks, I submit it to the wisdom of congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

From the National Gazette.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The people of this noble island seem to have received with the utmost joy, the news of the revolution in Spain. Their constant intercourse with the English and Americans, the education of many of their youth in the U. States, the attention to our concerns, which their proximity naturally induced, and other obvious causes, contributed to dispose their minds towards a liberal system of government, and to make the constitution of the cortes even more dear to them than to the patriots of the mother country. It is an edifying thing to find the soldiery, as in Spain, co-operating with the multitude, in compelling the royal authorities to imitate at once the example of Ferdinand. We have in our hands some late numbers of a publication, entitled "memoirs of the royal economical society of Havana," which show that important advances have been made there in several branches of public economy, and that an enlightened attention is given to education and agriculture. The policy of encouraging the settlement and multiplication of whites, founded on the danger from the number of the black population, and the neighborhood of Hayti, is proclaimed in the publication above mentioned, and pursued by various expedients. Don Alexander Ramirez, the present Intendant, (an officer of more real authority and efficiency than the governor,) is a man of very liberal ideas, and extensive knowledge. By a minute and ingenious table of the population of the island, prepared under his direction, and printed last December, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants, permanent and transitory, was, in 1817, 630,980; of whom 314,202 were people of colour, giving these a majority of 75,406, over the whites. We are informed from a good source, that the returns were too low, and that the total may be estimated at eight hundred thousand, for the present time. The number of free negroes and mulattoes on the Island, is stated, in the table, at 58,568, a fearful proportion!—the number of blacks imported in 1817, at 25,976; the number of ecclesiastics of every description, spread over the island, at 1,034, and the number of military at 19,430.

(From the same.)

SPAIN, AND THE FLORIDA TREATY.

The glorious spell works finely in Spain, as will be seen by the news which we have copied from the New York Evening Post. The film appears to be dropping fast from the eyes of the Spanish people.



"And as the morning steals upon the night,  
Melting the darkness, so their rising senses  
Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle  
Their clearer reason."

The revolution marches with the majesty of true feeling, natural order, and deep forecast. We are not surprised at the existence of plots in Madrid to obstruct its course; they will, we trust and believe, in proving abortive, only give fresh occasion to admire the moderation and dignity of its spirit. The massacre of the citizens at Cadiz, by the garrison, is an atrocious act; and if a sanguinary retaliation has not followed, we have a new and signal proof of the excellent temper of the people. There would seem to be a rapid purgation of the national councils. Those whom we suppose to be selected from among the constitutionalists as the heads of the new system of administration, are able and enlightened men. One of them, Arguelles, has few superiors anywhere, in enlargement of mind, and force of resolution; and could not be surpassed in benignity of character, or purity of patriotism.

It is announced in a Norfolk paper, that the "provisional government of the constitutionalists of the isle of Leon have, in their Gazette, formally acknowledged the independence of South America." This statement cannot be correct, and we think that it is in some sort exploded by the tenor of the able and judicious paper of that Gazette, which we publish in a preceding column. A measure of such mighty national import would not be adopted, or even counselled, by a body of men so unassuming in their attitude, and so discreet in their whole conduct. A late arrival from Gibraltar at Baltimore, and a letter received there, of the 29th March, from the same place, announce that the constitutional government of Spain had appointed an ambassador to the United States, and that the ratification of the Florida treaty by Ferdinand was on its way to this country. There is nothing improbable in this intelligence. Ferdinand is now under wholesome influence; the new government must desire external peace, to prosecute more surely its high domestic purposes; and the advantageous character of the treaty could not escape the sagacity of the new counsellors. It might now, however, require the sanction of the Cortes.

Mr. Lowndes stated to the house of representatives on Wednesday, that a communication from the president, on our affairs with Spain, would be made to congress in a few days. Little doubt remains of the miscarriage of gen. Vives' mission. No hesitation ought, we think, to prevail about authorizing the president to take possession of Florida, when it may appear to him proper so to do; but to direct the immediate execution of the measure, would seem to us, whatever may be the purport of gen. Vives' communications, to be, under the present circumstances of Spain, a very questionable policy, not at all compatible with the professions of forbearance and moderation, and regard for the opinions and wishes of the European powers, which the executive has so solemnly professed, and which congress has practically ratified.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, May 6.

Mr. Campbell having reported without amendment, the bill, from the Senate, to revive the powers of the Commissioners of Land Claims for the district of Detroit, &c., it was ordered to be read a third time.

The House took up for consideration the message of the Senate disagreeing to the amendment of this house to the bill providing for clothing the army of the United States in Domestic Manufactures. [This amendment provides that the difference in price between the Domestic material and the Foreign material of the same quality contracted for or purchased for army clothing, shall not exceed five per centum.]

Mr. McLean moved that the house do insist on its amendment; and,

This motion was determined in the affirmative, 64 votes to 47.

The report of the committee of the whole on the Loan Bill was first in the orders of the day. And, being taken up,

Mr. Cocke moved to lay the bill on the table and assigned as a reason therefor, the present unsettled state of certain matters which might or might not affect the expenditures of the government; and render necessary a loan of a different amount from that proposed. He added, that there was no occasion for haste in passing the bill, there being time enough remaining to act on it after this day.

This motion was carried by a very small majority, and the bill lies on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the annual bill for altering and establishing certain post offices and post roads—and considerable discussion took place on the amendments proposed, some of which were agreed to, and some rejected.

The bill was at length gone through; and, having been reported to the house, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and,

After attempting, unsuccessfully, to take up other subjects,  
The house adjourned.

Monday, May 8.

Mr. Mercer, from a select committee, made a report on the subject of the Slave Trade generally, as brought to the notice of Congress by the memorial of the American Colonization Society; which report was referred to a committee of the whole, to whom is referred the bill from the Senate, for the further punishment of the crime of piracy.

Mr. M. also reported a bill to incorporate "the American society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States."

Mr. M. also reported the following resolution:

*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to consult and negotiate with all the governments, where ministers of the United States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African Slave trade.*

*Resolved, &c.* That the President be requested to enter into a stipulation or formal declaration, with the several maritime powers, recognizing the independence and permanent neutrality of any colony of the free people of colour of the United States, which shall be established on the western coast of Africa.

*Resolved &c.* That the President be requested, in such use as he may deem it expedient to make of the public ships of the United States, to afford every aid, not inconsistent with the public welfare, to the efforts of the American society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, upon the western coast of Africa.

The bill and resolves were referred to the same committee as the report.

Mr. Forrest submitted the following proposition for consideration:

Whereas it appears, by a report of the Secretary of War, dated the 12th of February, 1820, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, that large loans of powder and lead, munitions of the United States, were made to private citizens, by the Ordnance Department:

*Therefore resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire and report to this House, by whom the said loans were made, and by what authority; why the same was not reclaimed at the expiration of the loan; what time the said loans were reported to the Head of Department; and, if a loss should be sustained, how far and to whom is the responsibility attached for such loss. And, further, to report the proper mode of proceeding forthwith against such delinquent or delinquents for the recovery of the same.*

Some conversation took place on the subject, which ended in discharging the select committee which has this subject under consideration, and adopting the above resolution. And a committee of three members was ordered to be appointed accordingly.

A motion was made by Mr. Pindall, for the appointment of a committee to report a bill for suspending the operation of the act, which has passed at the present session, amending the revolutionary pension law, until the 1st day of January next.

On the question now to proceed to the consideration of Mr. P.'s proposition, it was decided in the negative.

The engrossed bill to alter and establish certain post roads, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill from the Senate for reviving the powers of the Land Commissioners for the District of Detroit, &c., was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

The House then resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair, on the bills for the adjustment of certain land titles in Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

A great deal of Debate took place on these bills, which occupied the remainder of the day. They were reported to the House, but not finally acted on.

Tuesday, May 9.

Mr. Storrs, from the committee on roads and canals, to which was referred the bill from the senate, "to authorize the appointment of commissioners, to lay out the road therein mentioned," reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to a committee of the whole.

#### REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. Pindall then introduced, with some observations shewing the grounds on which he deemed it necessary, a joint resolution, the object of which was, to declare, that the instalments of revolutionary pensions which will become due on or before the 4th day of September, should be paid in like manner as if the act to amend that act, passed at the present session had not become a law.

The question to consider this resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, by 66 votes to 37.

The resolution was then read a second time.

Mr. McLean, of Ky. moved to refer it to a committee of the whole and make it the order of the day for tomorrow. On this motion there took place some

debate: at length, the yeas and nays being ordered, on the suggestion of Mr. Taylor, Mr. McLean withdrew his motion, to save time. Mr. Reid renewed the motion, and Mr. Williams of N. C. supported it.

The yeas and nays were then again ordered on the question, on suggestion of Mr. Taylor. It was decided in the negative 79 to 62.

Whereupon, a debate arose, which consumed much time, on the principle of the resolve.

Mr. Parker, of Virginia, moved to lay the resolution upon the table; which motion was negatived, 70 to 65.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the resolve was amended by annexing a proviso, that the secretary of war be, and hereby is, directed to suspend the payment of the pension to any person who, in his opinion, is not entitled to a pension under the original act.

The question was at length taken, by yeas and nays, on ordering the resolve to be engrossed for a third reading, and agreed to by 85 votes to 67.

The house proceeded to consider the message from the senate, respecting the amendments of this house to the bill for the establishment of certain land offices. The senate agrees to the amendments of this house, except that one which proposes to establish an additional land office in Indiana.

On the question to recede from this amendment, it was determined in the affirmative, 57 to 53.

Another message was received from the Senate, relative to the bill renewing the charter of Washington city, adhering to the amendment thereto, disagreed to by the house, and asking a conference. On motion of Mr. Kent, the conference was agreed to.

The amendments of the senate to the bill from the house, for regulating the publication of the laws, were taken up.

On this subject there was some smart debate. Mr. Findall and Mr. Smith of N. C. opposed the amendments, (which go to enlarge the bill, and extend the sphere of publication) and Mr. Foot and Mr. Holmes supported the amendments.

Mr. Anderson was in favor of the amendments, but he was opposed to the whole bill, and desired to leave the law as it now stands. He therefore moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

A good deal of debate took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Pindall, Robertson, Rhea, Bateman, Floyd and Taylor took part.

The question on indefinite postponement was decided in the negative, yeas 44; and then (the message of the president having meanwhile arrived) the bill was laid on the table.

The message of the president of the United States (which will be found in our first page) was received, by the hands of Mr. D Brent, principal clerk in the department of state. The reading of the message and documents occupied the remainder of the day's sitting.

When read; they were ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, May 10.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee on the subject, introduced a bill to fix the time for the meeting of congress, viz. the 2d Monday in November next; instead of the first Monday in December.

In assigning the reasons of the committee for reporting this bill, Mr. T. stated the number of bills now pending in this house, the consideration of nearly the whole of which would be necessarily deferred to the next session of congress.

Of bills originating in the house there are now pending, of a public nature, 38; of a private nature 16. Of bills which originated in the senate, there are, of a public nature, 21; of a private nature, 31—making a total number of bills pending, 106.

The bill was twice read; and after some little debate, the question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, 69 to 59.

The engrossed resolution to suspend for a limited time the act in addition to the act, "to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the previous question was required and taken—being decided in the affirmative.

The question on the passage of the resolve was decided affirmatively, by yeas and nays, 78 to 68; and it was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, and the following resolves were taken into consideration:

*Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such minister or ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, may send to any of the governments of South America, which have established, and are maintaining, their independence on Spain.*

*Resolved, That provisions ought to be made for requesting the president of the United States to cause to be presented to the general the most worthy and distinguished, in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent governments of South America, the sword which was given by the vice roy of Lima, to capt. Biddle, of the Ontario, during her late cruise in the Pacific, and*

which is now in the office of the department of state, with the expression of the wish of the congress of the United States that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties and independence of his country.

The second of these resolves for reasons stated by Mr. Clay, was withdrawn by him.

The first resolve gave rise to considerable debate. We have not at present room to give even a summary of the proceedings which took place in committee of the whole. For the present, suffice it to say, the resolve was reported to the house.

Mr. Cook moved to amend the resolve, by adding, "and that it is expedient to provide for the occupation of East and West Florida." Whereupon,

Mr. Cocke required the previous question (which precludes all debate and amendments.)

Mr. Smith, of N. C. moved to lay the subject on the table; and the motion was negatived.

The previous question having been then determined in the affirmative—

The main question, on agreeing to the said first resolve, as above stated, was decided as follows:—yeas 80 nays 75.

Thursday, May 11.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill "respecting the military establishment of the U. States."

The provisions of this bill are as follows, viz:

Sec. 1. That so soon as vacancies shall happen, the army of the U. S. shall be commanded by one major-general, and two brigadier-generals only; and that after a vacancy shall have happened in the office of major-general, no more than one adjutant-general, one inspector-general, and one deputy quarter-master-general, shall be retained in service.

Sec. 2. That the assistant adjutant-general, the assistant inspector-general, the deputy commissaries of purchases, the regimental quarter-masters, and the clerks in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, shall be dismissed from service.

Sec. 3. That the company officers of the ordnance department shall be transferred to the corps of artillery, and shall hereafter receive the pay and emoluments of officers of that corps; and it shall be the duty of the officers of that corps of artillery, when detailed for that purpose, to perform such duties as shall be assigned to them, in providing, distributing, and preserving ordnance and ordnance stores.

Sec. 4. That the field officers of the corps of artillery shall consist of two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, and four majors.

Sec. 5. That one half of the monthly pay of each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the army, shall be retained until the soldier entitled thereto shall have been honorably discharged from service, or shall die therein.

Sec. 6. That officers of the army shall, while on furlough, be entitled to half pay only, and no other emolument.

Sec. 7. That the officers of whatever grade, ordered to attend courts martial, or to travel on any other occasion, shall be allowed — cents per mile for travelling, instead of an allowance for the transportation of baggage.

The first section of this bill being read,

Mr. Cocke moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision, that from and after the passage of this act, the army shall be commanded by one brigadier general, and there shall be retained in the service no more than one adjutant general, one inspector general, and one quarter master general.

In connexion with this motion, should it be agreed to, Mr. C. proposed to add another new section to the bill, the purpose of which was to abolish the office of adjutant and inspector general, and that the duties of the office shall hereafter be performed by any officer of no higher grade than captain; and that the assistant adjutants and inspectors general shall be dismissed the service.

After some debate, Mr. Trimble moved to lay the bill on the table, with a view to enable him to offer for consideration, sundry propositions to the following effect:

1. That a retrenchment of the expenses of the government ought to be made in all instances, where the public service will permit.

2. That it is expedient to create a naval peace establishment.

3. That the military peace establishment ought to be reduced to 6000 men, rank and file.

4. That the president of the U. S. cause plans of reduction, on the plan of these resolutions, to be laid before congress at the next session.

Mr. T. elucidated and explained his views at considerable length.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was opposed by Mr. Williams, of N. C. and was negatived.

The question recurring on Mr. Cocke's proposed amendment—it was negatived, by a vote of 65 to 42.

Mr. Williams then moved to amend the first section of the bill so as to make it effective from the time of its passage,

and exclusive of the contingency of resignations.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Simkins and Mr. Johnson, and supported by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Clay then moved to lay the bill on the table, to give him an opportunity to move the resolve, which will be found below, which was agreed to, 63 to 59.

Mr. Clay then submitted his resolution in the following form:

*Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this house, at the commencement of the next session of congress, a plan for the reduction of the army to 6000 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and preserving such parts of the corps of engineers as, in his opinion, without regard to that number, it may be for the public interest to retain; and, also, what saving of the public revenue will be produced by such an arrangement of the army as he may propose in conformity to this resolution.*

After some few remarks from different gentlemen, this resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Simkins then offered the following resolution, the subject thereof being in a manner connected, as he had observed, with that just agreed to:

*Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be requested to report to this house, at an early period of the next session, such plan or plans for a navy peace establishment as he may deem expedient, with a view to a reduction of the expenditures of that establishment.*

On the question to agree to this resolve, it was decided in the negative, 60 to 49.

The committee of the whole on the state of the union then rose and reported to the house the resolution which had been agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to amend the resolve by striking out the word "officers," so as to leave the number 6000, exclusive of officers. This motion was agreed to, 58 to 52.

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved further to amend this resolve by inserting, after the word "men," the words "including such reduction of the general staff required by the state of the army as hereinafter proposed;" and the motion was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. Simkins then renewed the motion which he had made, when in committee of the whole; and on motion of Mr. Floyd, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the senate for the further prevention of the crime of piracy.

The committee were occupied in discussing the details of this bill, and the amendments reported by the select committee of this house, until five o'clock.

The amendments of the select committee were finally all agreed to in committee of the whole, concurred in by the house, and with the bill, ordered to be read a third time, and the house adjourned.

Friday, May 12.

Mr. Cocke from the committee on military affairs, made the following report:

The committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the report of the secretary of war, containing the proceedings of the court martial on the trial of Wm. King, col. of the 4th regiment of U. S. infantry, have had the same under consideration, and submit to the house the following resolutions:

*Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to strike from the rolls of the army, the said Wm. King, colonel of the 4th regiment of U. S. infantry.*

The report lies on the table.

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. moved that the committee of the whole to which is committed the bill to continue in force the act "to protect the commerce of the U. S. and to punish the crime of piracy;" the bill to incorporate the president and managers of the American colonization society, and the resolutions authorising the president of the U. S. to negotiate with foreign governments on the means of effecting an entire abolition of the African slave trade, be discharged from the further consideration thereof; and the motion was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. E. then moved that the resolutions do lie on the table; and a division thereon being required—the first and second motions were negatived; the third was carried.

Mr. Brush then moved that the first resolution be postponed to the next session of congress; which motion was negatived.

The first resolution was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Brush, the second resolution was postponed to the next session.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, the bill to incorporate the president and managers of the American colonization society, was postponed until the first day of the next session of congress.

The bill from the senate "to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy, and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy," was read a third time, as yesterday amended at the instance of Mr. Mercer, and was passed and returned



ed to the senate for concurrence in the amendment, after refusing to agree to a motion of Mr. Rich to recommit the same.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the president of the U. S. to borrow a sum of money for the use of the government, which, after some debate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the senate, authorizing the building of certain small vessels of war, passed through a committee of the whole, after being amended so as to reduce the number from 7 to 5.

[The object of these vessels is to protect the revenue, and pursue pirates, &c. in the waters of our southern coast, which are too shallow to be navigated by vessels now in service.]

The bill from the senate, supplementary to the bill commonly called the navigation law, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

## Foreign Articles.

A pestilential disorder, unknown to the faculty, has been introduced into the Isle of France, which causes a very alarming mortality, particularly among the negroes. The town of Port Lewis is nearly deserted, and all business at a stand.

A letter from Madrid states, that of all the foreign ambassadors at that court, with the exception of the minister of the United States, none have yet congratulated his majesty upon his acceptance of the constitution of the cortes. It is presumed they are waiting for instructions from their respective courts.

The mantle of the late duke de Berri, his ducal crown, the sword with which he gave the first salute when he entered the capital; all his insignia with their particular emblems, have been deposited with the urn that contained his remains.

The English criminal calendar is more crowded and shocking than ever; particularly in the northern districts; at the Warwick assizes alone, there were, on the 29th February, two hundred and sixty prisoners awaiting trial for offences of every description and degree. Bank prosecutions are very numerous; as are indictments for vending profane and incendiary writings, for manufacturing pikes, &c. We observe cases of women convicted of high-way robbery. The Courier, of 1st April, makes the following statement:—"Almost every street in the metropolis and every town, nay every village, has its mart of impiety and sedition. The most infamous and detestable works are profusely hung out at the doors and plastered on the windows."

A superior officer, under the disguise of a dealer in cattle, entered the Isle of Leon by order of general Freyre. He was immediately recognized by a majority of the insurgent officers, who, far from treating him as a spy, welcomed him most kindly, and feasted him with the utmost hospitality. After permitting him to visit the whole of their fortifications, they sent him back to general Freyre with a letter, inviting that individual the join their party.

Riego left his division for a short time at Algeiras, and went in person to Gibraltar; where he in a very short time, negotiated a loan of 100,000 dollars for the insurgent army.

Marc Aguerro, one of the most active agents of the insurrection, went to London for the same purpose. He found no difficulty in accomplishing his object.

It is certain that Riego has had an engagement with the division of O'Donnell; that the royal carabinieri, who alone gave battle, met with very awkward treatment; that the remainder of the division returned to fight, and that two regiments of cavalry went over to the side of the insurgents.

The consequence of this affair was that general Freyre had disarmed and sent into the interior four regiments, on which he thought that he could not perfectly rely.

*Births, marriages, and deaths at Paris.*

It appears by an official return, that the number of births at Paris, 1819, were:

Males, 12,403.—Females, 11,939.—Total, 24,342.

Deaths—Males, 11,054.—Females, 12,616.—Total 23,670.

Marriages—6,246.

The births include 8,641 illegitimate children, of whom 1,984 were acknowledged; the rest not acknowledged.

The deaths include 1,352 children born dead, of which 757 were males, and 595 females.

The number of suicides, in the course of the year, were 376.

*Extensive forgery, by a man of rank.*

—We understand a forgery to a very considerable amount, has been detected within these few days. The person accused is a man of rank and family. The amount of the bills forged is said to be 18,000*l.* in three separate bills of 6000 each. These bills were left to be discounted, at an eminent bill-broker's in

the city, and so admirably well were the banker's acceptances imitated, that they had no doubt respecting the legality of the instruments; however, the sums being so large, some inquiry took place, when the forgery was discovered. The party has been apprehended, and a private examination entered into, which we are told, will not be protracted until Wednesday week. It is supposed that gambling transactions, to a great extent, have been the cause of the temporary distress of the party accused, who is the brother of a nobleman.

*London paper.*

Glasgow, March 10.

Some nights ago, a boy went into a shoemaker's shop in town, and ran off with a pair of shoes. The shop-keeper immediately pursued, and the little arch rogue, seeing that he was about to be taken, suddenly laid himself down on the pavement, when the man fell over him, and lighted, at a considerable distance, with great violence on his forehead. The man was so much stunned, that the urchin got up, laughing, and escaped with his booty.

St. Johns, (N. A.) April 21.

*Despatch in house building.*—Friday morning, a house belonging to Thomas Harding, Esq. 18 feet square, was raised, rough enclosed, shingled, doors hung, floors laid, partly lathed, and the front painted, in the short space of 7 hours. Mr. E. Cameron was the builder, assisted by a number of respectable house joiners; who, after they had erected their fabric, spent the evening in it with the utmost glee and good humor.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 24.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "A Traveler" is received, but it does not sufficiently display the hand of a master; the subject is handled too superficially.

*Public improvement.*—The board of public improvement for the state met in this city, on Monday last agreeably to appointment. All the members of the board were present, except Alfred Moore, esq. Several reports of the principal engineer were laid before them, and letters from most of the companies formed for opening the several rivers and canals.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Fulton has formed a favorable opinion, from his late examination and survey of Roanoke and Croatan sounds, as to the practicability of opening the much desired direct inlet to the sea, from the former sound. The United States' engineers being at present on our coast, the board have directed Mr. Fulton to join them; and as they have been instructed by the general government to furnish any assistance or information in their power in relation to this object, we may expect hereafter to be favored with their opinion.

After Mr. Fulton shall have finished his business on the coast, he is instructed to make a survey of Tar River between Washington and the Great Falls, and of Fishing Creek, from its mouth to Wyatt's bridge; and as soon as Mr. Brazier, his assistant, has completed the survey which he is at present making of the waters of Tar River, he will be directed to finish his survey of Neuse river, and of Crabtree and Walnut creeks.

The board adjourned yesterday, and have agreed to hold their next meeting at Fayetteville on the 6th of July.

*Ral. Register.*

The first session of the sixteenth congress was terminated, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th inst. by the adjournment of the two houses *sine die*.

The session closed in perfect harmony. The president attended at the capitol to receive and sign the bills; and the heads of departments were also there during great part of the day. No session of congress, that has passed under our observation, has been marked by more deliberation and coolness in its closing scene.

The bill fixing the second Monday in November for the next meeting of congress, has passed both houses, and requires only the assent of the president to become a law.

M. Gaspare Deabbate, consul general of the king of Sardinia, to reside in the United States, has just arrived in this city.

Marshal Grouchy is about to return to France. He has engaged a passage from New-York for Havre. *N. Int.*

Just before the hour of meeting last evening, an incident took place in the chamber of representatives, worthy of note, from its not having been fatal in its consequences. The chain by which was suspended the massive brass chandelier, hanging in the centre of the hall, gave way, as one of the attendants on the house was lighting the lamps, and fell with a force proportioned to its great weight. The servant was thrown some distance from the ladder, and es-

caped unhurt; and, although the members were gathering fast in the hall, and the fragments of the chandelier covered a considerable space, it happened the seats immediately within reach were not occupied, and no member was seriously hurt. A more providential escape can scarcely be imagined; the weight of the chandelier being several hundred pounds.

*Nat. Int.*

The president of the United States has issued his proclamation, setting forth that all discriminating or countervailing duties, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the commerce of the United States, have been abolished by the burgomasters and senate of the free Hanseatic city of Lubbeck. In consequence of this, a corresponding measure is announced by the president, on the part of our government.

The amount appropriated by congress for the relief of the widow of John Heaps, the late mail carrier, who was murdered near this city, is 500 dollars—to be paid in ten equal semi-annual payments.

*Balt. paper.*

The line of battle ship Massachusetts, (by which name we hear she is to be called,) now building at the navy yard, Charlestown, is the theme of admiration among all connoisseurs in ship building, for the beauty of her model, her strength of materials, and the solidity of workmanship. She is larger than the Independence, Washington, or Franklin, and is about the tonnage of the Columbus, recently built at the navy yard in Washington. The Massachusetts is the second ship of the line built under the superintendence of commodore Hall.

Old Ironsides, or the frigate Constitution, is undergoing a thorough repair, at the navy yard, preparatory to her being sent to sea. Upon examination she fully justifies the cognomen which she bears. Her lower timbers are as hard as iron, and her upper works, with the exception of the ends of her beams, prove to be much better than had been anticipated.

*Boston Intell.*

St. Louis, Mis. Terr. 13th April, 1820.

I am sorry to say, that unpleasant news reached us last evening from fort Crawford, on Rock Island, 260 or 70 miles above this. From a gentleman directly from that post, I am informed that two men, a sergeant, a drummer, of major Marston's company, 5th infantry, were shot within a very short distance of the fort, scalped, and mangled in a most shocking manner, and the general impression is, that this deed was perpetrated by a small party of those vile and detestable Winnebagoes.

*Nat. Int.*

*Retaliation.*—We have just heard of the seizure of the New York steam boat Olive Branch, as she lay at New Brunswick, by the authority of the state of New Jersey. That state, at their last session, passed a law authorising the chancellor to issue his injunction against the New York steam boats sailing in the waters thereof; in retaliation for our authorising our chancellor to issue such an injunction against their steam boats sailing in the waters hereof—so there's an end for the present to the steam boat navigation between the states. *E. Post.*

Mr. Lewis, late editor of the Commercial Advertiser, at N. York, has issued proposals for publishing a "Missionary Register," monthly.

An inexhaustible quarry of free stone has recently been discovered on the plantation of Mr. Charles Tiot, situated 17 and a half miles from this city. A specimen of the same has been left at the Museum and Gazette office, for public examination. As this is the first and only quarry, to our knowledge, in the lower parts of this state, it must be beneficial to the proprietors, as well as to this city.—The stone is well calculated for building, and of a quality equal to any in the country: we conceive it highly worthy the attention of capitalists to speculate upon, as it is situated within half a mile from navigable water leading into the Savannah river.

*Sav. paper.*

Lancaster, (Pen.) April 25.

An extensive bed of gypsum, or plaster of Paris, has been discovered on the west branch of the Susquehanna, near Pensaborough. We have been favored with an advertisement, stating the results of different trials of its quality, compared with the lake plaster, and from the character of the gentlemen who have tried it, we are inclined to believe their statement—that it answers quite as well on corn, clover, or small grain, as the gypsum of Genesee.

The plaster is offered for sale at the quarry for \$5 per ton. To the interior of Pennsylvania, particularly to the people residing on the Susquehanna and its branches, this discovery is of more value than mines of silver and gold.

It is always painful, in every view of the case, to recur to the late affair between Com. Decatur and Com. Barron. It would, perhaps, be better that all its circumstances, together with its unfortunate victim, should be buried in the

silent grave. But such is the keenness of public feeling, its eager curiosity after every thing relating to the affair, that we are constrained to state the following facts, derived from the most unquestionable authority.

When met on the field, Com. Decatur said to his antagonist, "Com. Barron, this is a very foolish business we are about." Barron replied, "Very foolish indeed, Com. Decatur, but it appears it cannot be avoided." Com. Decatur then stated to his friend, "I wish to be stripped, to prove that I have nothing about me to ward off a ball." An explanation took place: Com. Decatur threw out some flints from his waistcoat pocket, and Com. Barron threw out some small change, and a silver cased lead pencil. The deadly arrangement then proceeded; and on the word being given, both fell, so simultaneous was the fire of the opposite parties.

They were immediately removed by their attendants, to a spot, where they had a short opportunity of conversing, both under the impression that it was to be their last interview in this world, and each believing his wound to be mortal. Thus situated Com. Decatur, we understand said "Barron why did you not come home during the war?" "I could not," replied Barron, "I even had not the means to pay for a passage, if an opportunity had offered." "If you had let me know this," said the lamented Decatur, "we should not have been here as we are now." They parted reconciled to each other.

*Phil. Gazette.*

### The marquis Canova, and the statue of Washington.

It being generally known, that the legislature of North Carolina, urged by sentiments of patriotism, and a solemn respect for the memory of Washington, had employed the first sculptor of the age, the marquis Canova of Rome, to execute a statue of the father of American liberty; considerable curiosity has been awakened in the minds of our countrymen in regard to the life, character, and works of the celebrated artist. The last North American Review contains a lengthy and interesting memoir of Canova and his principal performances, of which we proceed to take such notice as, we hope, will gratify in some degree the laudable propensity of the public in this respect.

Antonio Canova was born in the year 1757, at Passagno, a village in the Venetian state, near Treviso, and discovered a taste for sculpture at a very early period. At the age of 12, he produced a lion in butter for the table of signor Fallieri the lord of the village. This fact, though insignificant in itself, shews that even at this early age, the lion was his favorite, and helps to explain the success with which he afterwards executed this animal.—This effort caught the attention of the patron of the young artist, who put him in a condition to pursue his career, in which he was destined to travel with such glory. He was placed under an indifferent artist at Bassano, where he was employed several years in acquiring the command of the chisel and learning to model. Having finished his apprenticeship at the age of 17, he was sent to the academy of fine arts of Venice, where his talents met with good models, and competent guides to direct him in following them. He gained several prizes at the academy, and the works which he produced up to the age of 23, during his stay at Venice, began to gain him a reputation, and to encourage hopes that have been more than fulfilled. The Venetian senate granted him a pension of 300 ducats a year, and sent him to Rome. At this latter city, he devoted the first years of his residence to the study of the antique. He was however soon presented with an opportunity for gaining independence, and a reputation for originality. He was entrusted with the execution of a monument to the memory of Clement XIV. in the church of the Apostles.—In the execution of this work the artist had to wrestle with all the obstacles presented by his inexperience and the attempt of originality; and though judged by connoisseurs inferior to the riper productions of his chisel, it carried the palm from every thing which had been executed in the preceding ecclesiastical manner. It is described in the form of a pyramidal group. Moderation and gentleness weep over the sarcophagus of the pope, who sits in the usual dress, and bestows his benediction. An endless task it would be, to particularise the numerous works of Canova, some of which are found in almost every part of the world except our own country. Among the very best of his performances is said to be the *Penitent Magdalen*, praying on her knees, with a cross of two reeds held horizontally in her hands, with the tears starting from her eyes, and a living expression of penitence and grief. He is admitted to have the art in the polish which he gives his works, to produce in the spectator an impression corresponding with the tenderness which reigns in his subjects. This manner is formed of a union of the severity and simplicity of the ancients, with a sweetness and tenderness of expression peculiar to himself. He is now at the summit of fame in this difficult branch of art. Besides the title of Marquis of Ischia, the apostolical bounty has bestowed upon him a pension of \$3000 per

annum—the whole of which, with a liberality worthy of his great fame, he is said to appropriate to the encouragement of the art, and the aid of poor artists. His person is described as not above the middling stature, active in his movements, very industrious in his habits, highly amiable in his temper, and courteous in his manners. The opinion was expressed at Rome, at the time he was employed on the statue of Washington, that the upper part of his face was not unlike that of the general.

With respect to the statue, our countrymen who have seen it think the likeness not strong, and the artist complained of the want of materials to deduce it from. General Washington is represented sitting, with a tablet supported by his left hand, on which he is about to write the constitution of the United States with a style, which he holds in his right. He is clad in the Roman military dress, with the brazen cuirass, half the thigh, knees and legs bare, and military sandals. This dress is criticised as unbecoming, besides being inconsistent with the legislative or civil occupation represented.

The Review mentions at the close of the article on Canova, that Mr. Chantry, an English sculptor, is engaged upon a statue of Washington for the town of Boston; and has dressed it in a manner even less becoming than the style adopted by the marquis. Mr. C. according to the theory of the English school, has chosen the modern military dress, bus-sar boots, faced coat, and hair clubbed with pomatum! *Petersburg Intel.*

From the (Danville) Republican Press.

*"A strange judgment."*—In a suit lately tried before a justice of the peace of Northumberland county, the justice gave judgment against one of the *culprits* for the amount of the plaintiff's demand and costs of suit.

If true, the foregoing is a "strange judgment" indeed, and reminds us of the "strange" proceeding of a late Columbian constable, who in the absence of the plaintiff, at whose request an execution had previously been issued, levied upon and sold his property! The defendant, however, (who was no doubt very glad to be thus extricated from the scrape) very generously refused to receive the amount of the execution.

*Inquirer.*

### DIED.

In Fayetteville, on Monday morning, the 15th inst. Mrs. Ann B. Carney, consort of Mr. John Carney, editor of the Observer, in the 23d year of her age. During her protracted illness, she evinced the most humble resignation to the divine will.—Her sufferings were alleviated by the consolations of religion, and her last moments were cheered by a confident hope of happiness in a better world.

*Fayetteville Gaz.*

In Milledgeville, on Sunday morning, 9th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Hines, wife of Mr. John B. Hines, one of the editors of the Georgia Journal.

At Tangier, (Morocco) the eighth of March, suddenly, of a fit of apoplexy, James Simpson, esq. consul of the United States for the empire of Morocco. Mr. Simpson had for nearly 20 years officiated in that capacity, with honor to himself, and to the great advantage of his adopted country.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, being the day preceding the Commencement, the

### HOUSE AND LOT,

late the property of James Ward, and marked No. 1 in the plan of said town of Chapel Hill. The lot is conveniently situated, and the house contains a good store room, with all necessary improvements and out houses.

Pleasant Henderson.

Chapel Hill, May 19.

16—3w

## Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bacon as a shoe shop, where, among other articles, may be had, for cash,

Coffee, first and second quality, Brown and loaf Sugar, Molasses, Good old Rum, New England ditto, French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wine, Porter and Cordial, Imperial Tea, Ditto in canisters of two pound each, superior quality. China, in boxes of forty-eight pieces, Liverpool, Queen, Glass and Stone Ware, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Palm Nuts and Almonds, Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12. Putty, White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown, Pepper and Spice, Writing and Letter Paper, Pots and Ovens, Best Rifle Powder, and Shot of all sizes. No credit can or will be given.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, May 22.

16—4w

## BLANKS

of various kinds, for sale at this office.



From the Liverpool Advertiser.

## THE GORSE-FLOWER AND THE PRIMROSE.

"T'WAS early spring—not yet the gale  
O'er Tranmere's hill breath'd warm and  
mild,  
Yet ope'd her bloom the Primrose pale;  
Where first the morning sunbeam smiled.  
Near on the red rock was there seen,  
Pride of the waste, the wild Gorse-Flower;  
No varying seasons blanch'd its green,  
Its yellow blossoms mock'd their power.  
And thus it half'd the flower's birth;  
"Poor child, of feeble growth, why rise  
While wandering frosts still range the earth,  
And snows and tempests fill the skies?  
"Uniform'd like me, to brave each ill  
The climate knows, and blooming see  
Or summer parch, or winter chill,  
The lowly bud and lofty tree."  
"And dost thou then, my frailer form,"  
(Flora's loved offspring meek replied,)  
"Unfitted to resist the storm,  
Proud in thy strength, thus dare deride?"  
"Woke by the genial beam of day,  
At nature's call, I glad appear;  
Till flowers arise more sweet and gay,  
The vales I charm, the woodlands cheer.  
In sheltering copse, 'neath mountain rock,  
My pensile stem is safely bent;  
Too low to meet the tempest's shock,  
While falls the oak and thou art rent.  
"And sad thy privilege must be,  
Through the long winter's ruthless sky  
Our vegetable world to see,  
Leaf, bud, and bloom, alternate die."  
Ah! sad indeed! I pensive sigh'd;  
For who would court those latter years,  
When earth, from which each friend has died,  
Is only left a vale of tears!  
Give us to spend 'life's little hour'  
With those I love—and sink ere age  
Has robb'd the senses of their power,  
Nor war with time unequal wage.  
Cheer, like the Primrose, all around—  
In spring-tide gay—in summer flowering—  
Blooming in autumn still—but found  
At rest, ere winter's ills are lowering.  
B. R. J.  
Tranmere, 22d Feb. 1820.

From the Virginia Patriot.

## MISSCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

BY F. HOPKINSON.  
No. II.

### The Old Bachelor.

Oh, that I had been made an oyster!  
—that I had been stationed at the bot-  
tom of the sea.—The winds might have  
blown and swelled the waves mountain  
high; I should not have heeded them.  
Mankind might have satiated them-  
selves with folly, iniquity and deceit;  
it would not have troubled me. But  
what is better than all, I should have  
propagated my species by a numerous  
offspring, without the cares, without  
the plagues, without the expenses of a  
female assistant.

Here, some journeyman philosopher  
would interrupt me with a learned dis-  
sertation on sexes; and prove by a chain  
of irrefragable suppositions, that oysters  
are male and female. What's that to  
you, sir? Who asked your opinion?  
The deuce is in these coxcombs, that  
they cannot let a man go on his own  
way, but they must be throwing straws  
in his path. Go, Mr. Philosopher, go,  
catch butterflies, and search for the pi-  
neal gland of a musquito.

Oh, that I had been made an oyster!  
—'Tis true, I should not have known  
what are called the joys of life; that is,  
I should not have eaten turtle soup and  
venison, till I nauseated both; nor have  
drank Madeira till I loathed it.—True;  
neither should I be tormented with the  
treachery of servants, the hypocrisy of  
relations, or the insults and sarcasms of  
my fellow oysters.

You should have heard from me be-  
fore this, but I have been sick—very  
sick—almost at the point of death; I  
caught cold by putting on a damp shirt.  
If I had been married perhaps my wife  
would have taken care that my linen  
should have been well aired;—perhaps  
not. Be this as it may, I caught cold  
and was very sick. No body troubled  
their heads about me; I lay helpless,  
languishing and neglected above; my  
servants rioted and plundered below;  
every thing ran into confusion. The  
common comforts of the sick were not  
administered to me; I lay many hours  
alone, brooding over my own melancholy  
reflections. I thought I should die  
—I supposed myself dead—I saw my  
own funeral—not a single tear to em-  
balm my memory! A few straggling  
neighbors attend the scanty procession,  
conversing on politics, or the current  
news of the day, as they follow me to  
the grave. The day after the funeral,  
some person of the next street asks one  
of my near neighbors, "pray how does  
the old bachelor? I hear he is sick."  
"He was sick, but is well enough now  
—he was buried yesterday."—"Dear  
me, I never heard of it; and how has  
the old curmudgeon left his estate?"  
"To the Pennsylvania hospital."—"No  
more is said about me—they pass on to  
other chat. After three days, I am no  
more thought of, than if I had never  
existed, except by the managers of the

Pennsylvania hospital.—No widow to  
be visited and comforted for the loss of  
me—no children to keep my name and  
memory alive in the world, and to talk  
of their dear father some ten or a dozen  
years after my decease—no elegy in  
verse or prose to celebrate the virtues  
I never possessed, or palliate the faults  
I really had—not even a paragraph in  
the newspaper to announce my depart-  
ure!—Yes, I had some comfort, in the  
hope that my name might creep into the  
fog end of your magazine under the list  
of deaths, with a declaration that I had  
charitably left my estate to the Penn-  
sylvania hospital.

Such was the dismal train of ideas  
that presented to my imagination. My  
disorder increased; my life was despair-  
ed of. Some half a dozen second and  
third cousins came to see me. They  
disgusted me with their officious and  
overacted kindnesses. "Why did you  
not send, my dear cousin, to let me  
know you was sick? I never heard a  
word of it till this morning; and I came  
the moment I was informed of your  
danger." Says another, "Do take this!"  
"Pray take that!" "There is nothing  
better for a fever; I have known it to  
do wonders." Another of my very  
loving cousins set down by my bedside,  
and with a doleful countenance, began  
a lecture upon the uncertainty of life,  
and the certainty of death. After a  
few common place observations, he  
came to the point he had in view. "I  
hope, my dear cousin," said he, "that  
you have settled your worldly affairs;  
your loving relations expect it of you;  
I hope you have made your will; these  
things had better not be delayed; it will  
be an ease to your mind; when that ne-  
cessary business is over; and you will  
not die an hour the sooner for having  
completed it. We all hope you may  
recover: God grant you may! But as  
we are all mortal, and know not how  
soon we may be called upon, it is pru-  
dent to provide against the worst." I  
told him that my will was already made,  
and I had no inclination to alter it. My  
cousins continued to tease me with un-  
remitting cruelty; my strength was so  
exhausted, that I could not scold, storm  
and swear, as I wished to do. I fretted  
inwardly; my physician too, was in  
league with my cousins; he denied me  
every thing I desired, and forced upon  
me every thing I loathed, and abhorred;  
my situation was truly deplorable. I  
earnestly longed for a draught of cold  
water; I requested it in terms of the  
most pathetic solicitation; but to no  
purpose. At length, I prevailed upon  
an old negro wench, who is not worth  
a farthing, and yet the most valuable  
servant I have got, to bring me, private-  
ly, a tankard of water, fresh from the  
pump—I drank it off greedily. It threw  
me into a profuse sweat and deep sleep  
—it saved my life; I began to recover.  
No sooner was I out of danger, but my  
loving cousins, whom I had not seen  
for four years before my illness, left  
me with one consent; and it is more  
than probable that they will not visit me  
for four years to come. Heaven grant  
they may not! But I fancy I need be  
under no apprehensions on that account,  
as they will discover by this paper that  
I mean to leave my estate to the Penn-  
sylvania hospital.

Such is the forlorn state of an Old  
Bachelor. Sick or well, there is none  
will do him a service, or even an act of  
charity, but from interested motives. I  
sometimes wish I had married when I  
was young; but when I looked around  
amongst my acquaintance, and see a  
tyrannical and extravagant wife, a re-  
probate spendthrift son, and a daughter  
running off with the first vagabond that  
offers, I hug myself in my solitary state,  
and bless my stars that I did not marry  
when I was young. Upon the whole, I  
find so many reasons to wish I was a  
married man, and see so many reasons  
to rejoice that I am not, that my mind  
is like the pendulum of a clock, hang-  
ing in suspense, and perpetually vibra-  
ting between two opinions.

Notwithstanding all the fine things  
that have been said, time out of mind,  
about the married state, I am persua-  
ded that he who marries must venture  
boldly. It is not a subject that will bear  
much reasoning upon. Ninety-nine  
times out of a hundred, it is passion, or  
interest, not reason that points to matri-  
mony. Should a man, before he en-  
gages, call up to view all the disasters,  
troubles and inconveniences, some of  
which probably may, and others certain-  
ly will, occur, in the married state, he  
would never have the courage to engage  
in it. In my youthful days I fancied  
myself in love two or three times: I  
even made some advances towards a  
courtship; but I reasoned too much on  
the consequences; and therefore I re-  
main, as you see,

A FAULTY OLD BACHELOR.

### THE BRIEF REMARKER.

The work from which the following is an  
extract, is from the pen of the Rev. Ezra  
Sampson, of Hudson. The regents of the uni-  
versity of the state of New York have passed  
a resolution for purchasing two hundred co-  
pies, to be distributed among their common  
schools. The editor of the Plough Boy, in  
introducing the work to the public, thus ex-  
presses himself: "The venerable author, we  
believe, may enjoy the consoling reflection—  
a reflection which cannot but lighten the in-

firmities of age, and gild the verge of the  
grave with a tranquil beam—that many vir-  
tuous and aspiring youth, who imbibe the  
morality of the Brief Remarker, will rise up  
and thank the memory for leading him into  
the pleasant and peaceful paths of wisdom  
and truth."

### THE BRIEF REMARKER.

No. XVII.

Truth said of boys, which boys will ne'er  
believe.

Our life is beset with perils at every  
step, but no period of it is perhaps quite  
so perilous as that in which the boy is  
stepping into manhood. Then it is that  
his feelings are fervid, his hopes vivid,  
and his self confidence at the highest.  
Then it is that he listens with most rap-  
ture to the voice of the siren, that his  
heart is most susceptible of the allure-  
ments of pleasure; and it is then that he  
spurns alike the trammels of restraint,  
and the counsels of friendship.

Untaught by experience, he despises  
the experience of others; wise in his own  
conceit, he scorns the counsels of age  
and riper judgment; full of himself, he  
feels no need of direction or advisement,  
and regards it as an insult to his under-  
standing. He feels a sentiment of indig-  
nation and disdain towards those who  
should presume to teach him how to be-  
have. His sense is deceived, "his soul  
is in a dream, he is fully confident that  
he sees things clearly, and yet he sees  
them in a false mirror, exactly such as  
they are not."

Nor is it always the youths of the least  
promise that are in the most danger. So  
far otherwise, those of forward parts,  
of lively imaginations, and strong passions  
withal, are in peculiar hazard during  
those green years in which is the criti-  
cal transition from the condition of boys  
to that of men. The very qualities that  
distinguish them and set them above  
their fellows, diminish the likelihood of  
their establishing a sober steadiness of  
character, and oftentimes are the means of  
launching them into the whirlpool of dis-  
sipation, where all is lost; where reputa-  
tion, morals, and whatever is estimable  
in human beings, are all engulfed to-  
gether.

How many instances do the perilous  
times we live in furnish—how many de-  
plorable instances of hopeful boys aban-  
doned and lost ere they were out of their  
teens! And by how much the more their  
parents had doted upon them, by so much  
the more are their hearts wrung with  
anguish.

Far less is the danger, for the most  
part, while the immature youth remains  
under the parental roof, or in the "well  
ordered home." There he finds it not so  
easy to shake off salutary restraints; there  
he needs must feel some respect for the  
opinion of the society in whose bosom  
he was born and educated, some defer-  
ence of parental authority, and some re-  
gard to the feelings of near kindred.  
But when he leaves the haven of home,  
and is pushed off into the stream of life,  
it is more than an equal chance that he  
will founder in the stream, if he have not  
previously been under the governance  
of moral and religious principle. In his  
new situation it often happens that he  
finds new enticements to lead him astray,  
and at the same time feels himself loos-  
ened from the authority and influence  
which had heretofore repressed his way-  
ward propensities; and if vicious, but  
genteel and artful companions, get the  
first hold on him, his ruin is in all prob-  
ability sealed.

It was in clear view of these affecting  
circumstances that the celestial poet  
penned the following lines:

"My boy, the unwelcome hour is come,  
When thou, transplanted from thy genial home,  
Must find a colder soil and bleaker air,  
And trust for safety in a stranger's care."

It is hard to mourn over the death,  
but it is still harder to mourn over the life,  
of a beloved child. When they see the  
one whom they had expected would be  
found the solace of their age, the honor  
of their family, and an ornament to soci-  
ety—when they see him at the instant of  
their highest hopes, turn to the ways of  
folly; no heart but the heart thus exer-  
cised, can conceive the sharpness of the  
pang. This is sorrow indeed; and the  
best that parents can do to prevent it, or  
rather all they can do, is to lay them-  
selves out in good earnest to train up their  
children in the way they should go.

Good education is the thing in the  
world the most important and desirable,  
but it is of wider scope than most people  
imagine. What is called learning is only  
a part of it, and so far from being the  
most essential part, it is but the husk.  
In vain will you employ your endeavors  
to educate your children, unless you give  
seed to the heart, as well as culture to  
the understanding; unless you make  
their moral frame the subject of your  
assiduous and well directed care; unless  
you take at least as much pains to make  
them be well principled and of virtuous  
manners, as to make them shine in learn-  
ing & accomplishments: for intellectual  
improvement, if their morals be neglect-  
ed, will tend to render them wise only to  
do evil. If you train up your boy in a  
strict regard to truth, honesty, and in-  
tegrity, and to a deep reverence of all  
that is sacred; if you train him up in the  
habits of industry, temperance, and love  
of order—it is then and only then, you  
can reasonably expect that he will pass  
through the perilous crisis before him

uncontaminated; and that his manhood  
will be crowned with honour.

From the Western Review.

When general Braddock was march-  
ing towards Pittsburg, a French captain  
and the commander of the French and  
Indian forces, to give him a suitable de-  
tachment of troops, to go and meet the  
British and Americans. The com-  
mander declined to do this, but told him he  
might make an effort to enlist volun-  
teers. The captain accepted of the  
proposals, and all the soldiers in the  
fort offered their services. The result  
surprised and mortified the commander,  
and he limited the white men to sixty,  
while he permitted the Indians, amount-  
ing to eight or nine hundred, to join the  
enterprise. With this force the French  
captain went out and defeated Brad-  
dock, as is already known, by a wise  
planned ambuscade. The commander  
was extremely chagrined at this issue  
of an expedition which he had publicly  
discouraged, and even represented as  
Quixotic. He indeed commended the  
captain as he sent him to Quebec, but  
the praise of the exploit was not his  
own, and the public sentiment too lib-  
erally and cordially bestowed encomi-  
ums upon the heroic officer to allow  
the jealousy and envy of the commander  
to sleep. The French officers were in  
the habit of using the public property  
freely, without notice being taken of  
the practice. This was seized as an  
occasion to bring a charge of peculation  
against the hero of Braddock's field.  
He was cashiered after trial, and lived  
in disgrace in France.

The story was told to marquis La  
Fayette, by Gen. Washington after-  
wards, during the war of our revolution;  
and when the marquis returned to  
France, he detailed it at the court of  
Versailles. Very great interest was  
excited, and diligent inquiry was made  
after the unfortunate captain. He was  
at length found living in Provence, was  
brought to court amidst congratulations,  
and made a general officer in triumph.  
It was found upon investigation, that his  
persecutor had died a short time before.

### WORKS OF FICTION.

Hannah More, in her last work, re-  
marking on the subject of "unprofitable  
reading," observes:

Many works of fiction may be read  
with safety, some even with profit; but  
the constant familiarity even with such  
as are not exceptionable in themselves,  
relaxes the mind that wants hardening,  
dissolves the heart which wants fortify-  
ing, stirs the imagination which wants  
quieting, irritates the passions which  
want calming, and, above all, disinclines  
and disqualifies for active virtues, and  
for spiritual exercises. The habitual  
indulgence in such reading, is a silent,  
mining mischief. Though there is no  
act, and no moment, in which any open  
assault on the mind is made, yet the  
constant habit performs the work of a  
mental atrophy; it produces all the  
symptoms of decay, and the danger is  
not less for being more gradual, and,  
therefore, less suspected.

### FEMALE COURAGE.

The Gazette of Augsburg gives a  
singular account of presence of mind in  
the daughter of a game keeper, residing  
in a solitary house at Wilhelm. Her  
father, and the rest of the family, had  
gone to church, when there appeared  
an old man, apparently half dead with  
cold. Feeling for his situation she  
let him in, and went into the kitchen to  
prepare him some soup.—Through a  
window which communicated from the  
room she left him in, with the kitchen,  
she perceived he had dropt the beard  
he had on when he entered, that he now  
appeared a robust man, and that he was  
pacing the chamber with a poignard in  
his hand. Finding no mode of escape,  
she armed herself with a chopper in  
one hand, and the boiling soup in the  
other, and entering the room where he  
was, first threw the soup in his face,  
and afterwards struck him a blow on  
the neck with the hatchet, which de-  
prived him of sense. At this moment  
a fresh knock at the door occasioned  
her to look out of an upper window,  
when she saw a strange hunter, who de-  
manded admittance, and, on her refusal,  
threatened to break open the door; she  
immediately got her father's gun, and,  
as he was proceeding to put his threat  
into execution, she shot him through the  
right shoulder, on which he took to the  
forest. Half an hour after a third per-  
son came, and asked after an old man  
who must have passed that way.—She  
said she knew nothing of him; and after  
useless menaces, if she did not open the  
door, he also proceeded to beat it in,  
when she shot him dead on the spot.  
The excitement of her courage being  
now at an end, her spirits began to sink,  
and she fired shots and screamed from  
the window, until some gen-d'armes  
came to her, but she would not open  
the door until the return of her father.

### GOOD BREEDING.

There are a thousand little offices of  
civility, kindness and respect, to be per-  
formed every day in our intercourse

with each other, which, (if we were to  
attend to them) would show our true  
state of mind, temper, and disposition;  
much more satisfactorily than those  
more glaring and showy performances,  
of which we are apt to form too favor-  
able a judgment. A thousand nameless  
sensibilities are hereby opened in our  
breasts, which serve to advance us in  
our virtuous progress, either by exciting  
an humble sense of our weakness, or an  
affectionate exertion of our sympathy  
and love.

Among the many advantages arising  
from cultivated sentiments, one of the  
first and most truly valuable, is that  
delicate complacency of the mind which  
leads to consult the feelings of those  
with whom we live, by shewing a dispo-  
sition to gratify them as far as is in our  
power, and by avoiding whatever has a  
contrary tendency; they must, indeed,  
have attended little to what passes in  
the world, who do not know the impor-  
tance of this disposition; who have not  
observed, that the want of it often poi-  
sons the domestic happiness of families,  
whose felicity every other circumstance  
conspires to promote.

From the Newburyport Herald.

## THE OLD FASHIONED MUSI- CAL INSTRUMENT.

A FRAGMENT FOR THE LADIES.

"Thy grandmother," said my uncle  
Tobey, addressing himself to young  
Arabella, just from London, and who  
was playing the battle of Marengo, on  
the piano, "thy grandmother, child," said  
he, "used to play upon a much better  
instrument than thine."

"Indeed," said Arabella, "how could  
it have been better; you know it is the  
most fashionable instrument, and is used  
by every body that is any thing?"

"Your grandmother was something,  
and yet she never saw a piano forte."

"But what was the name of the instru-  
ment? Had it strings, and was in played  
by keys?"

"You must give me time to recollect  
the name; it was indeed a stringed in-  
strument, but was played by the hand."

"By the hands alone?—how vulgar;  
but I protest I should like to see one,  
and papa shall buy me one when I return  
to London. Do you think that we can  
obtain one?"

"No, you will not probably find one  
in London, but doubtless they may be  
found in some of the country towns."

"How many strings had it? Must one  
play with both hands? and could one  
play the double bass?"

"I know not whether it would play  
double bass as you call it, but it was  
played with both hands, and had two  
strings."

"Two strings only? surely you are jest-  
ing; how could good music be pro-  
duced from such an instrument, when  
the piano has two or three hundred?"

"Oh, the strings were very long, one  
of them about 14 feet; and the other  
might be lengthened at pleasure, even  
to 50 feet or more."

"What a prodigious deal of room it  
must take up; but no matter, I will have  
mine in the old hall, and papa may have  
an addition built to it, for he says I shall  
never want for any thing, and so does  
mama; but what kind of a sound did it  
make? Were the strings struck with  
little mallets like the piano, or were  
they snapped like a harpsichord?"

"Like neither of these instruments,  
as I recollect, but it produced a soft  
kind of humming musick, and was pecu-  
liarly agreeable to the husband and  
relations of the performer."

"Oh, as to pleasing one's husband or  
relations, that is all Dickey in the Aus-  
ton, you know; but I am determined to  
have one, at any rate. Was it easily  
learnt—and was it taught by French or  
Italian masters?"

"It was easily learnt, but Frenchmen  
and Italians scarcely dared to shew their  
heads in our country in those times."

"Can you not possibly remember the  
name? How shall we know what to in-  
quire for?"

"Yes, I do now remember the name,  
and we must inquire for a SPINNING  
WHEEL."

### ANECDOTES.

A gentleman travelling through a  
down in the county of Hampshire, stop-  
ped at an inn to take dinner. In the  
house were only the landlady, and her  
son. The mother left him to treat the  
guest, who handed him some fragments  
of roasted beef, and two glasses of wine.  
On his departure, the gentleman could  
not persuade the young rustic to take  
any compensation. His mother soon  
after returned and inquired, "Well,  
Jonathan, how much did you get for  
having the bones picked?" "Why  
mother, how much was it worth?" re-  
plied the son. "About twenty-five  
cents," she said. "I got it done cheaper  
than that mother," replied Jonathan,  
"I only gave the gentleman two glasses  
of wine!"

Dr. Johnson was one day in company  
with a very talkative lady, of whom he  
appeared to take very little notice. She,  
in a pique, said to him, "Why doctor, I  
believe you prefer the company of men  
to that of the ladies."—"Madam," re-  
plied he, "I am very fond of the com-  
pany of the ladies: I like their beauty;  
I like their delicacy; I like their viva-  
city; I like their silence."